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traced no farther, even after the removal of seven stones arranged like steps, of which the ends were built into the walls, and which terminated the building.

This subterranean retreat resembles, in several respects, that previously described to you as occurring in the strath of Helmsdale* (the length of which was thirty-three feet; that of this, from A to B, is thirty-four).

[The above notes have been communicated to "the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland."]

An Account of the Human Bones found in the Round and Long Tumuli, situated on the Cotswold Hills, near Cheltenham. By Dr. H. BIRD.

The barrows and tumuli on the Cotswold Hills vary in their size, structure, and contents: they are of two kinds—round tumuli, and long barrows.

First; as to the round tumuli. The round tumuli are roughly constructed of loose surface or quarried stones; a kist is generally placed near the centre; its sides and ends are formed of dry walling of small flat stones, and covered with rough unhewn stones, sloping each way like the roof of a house, or placed flat across the walls. And the tumulus is raised up, and forced into shape, with small surface stones; sometimes they are covered with a layer of earth a few inches in thickness. The circle may be raised four or five feet in its highest part, and may be from twelve to twenty yards across.

The kist may contain the bones of one, or many, human bodies of different ages, and both sexes, and flint flakes, and black rude pottery. Among the stones of the tumulus, some distance from the kist, human bones, flint flakes, pottery, lumps of flint, round pieces of Bredon gravel, horses' cattle and pigs' bones and teeth, shank bones of horses and cattle divided vertically, calcined human bones, stones and charcoal, may be found.

There are several round tumuli near Cheltenham, but most of them have been frequently disturbed. Some of the bones found in the tumuli had been fractured and again united, a humerus in Dry Heath field, and a parietal bone from the Waste tumulus. Many of the thigh bones were peculiar in having a wide, flat, oblong space below the trochanter major. The persons to whom these thigh bones belonged differed in height from five feet five inches to six feet and upwards.

Secondly. The long tumuli, or barrows, are constructed in a superior manner as compared with the round tumuli. They are formed of loose surface or quarried stones, having dried walling running through or across them in different directions, to support and maintain their form; in the large end a heart-shaped curve is formed, which contracts into a form something like a portion of the human heart.

They gradually rise from the surface of the ground at their smallest end to several feet above it at their larger and wider end, where there are dry walling entrances, or large stones placed in the form of platforms, or altars.

* See *Journal of the Anthropological Society*, vol. ii, p. cccxxxv.

Dr. Paine has described the Bown Hill tumuli, near Stroud, which contained the remains of five individuals, an infant clavicle, and a rudely made bone chisel or scoop. Uley barrow has been described by Dr. Thurnam; and the Nymphsfield in Creepers, near, by Professor Buckman and Dr. Thurnam.

The long barrow upon the Crippetts on Shurdington Hill has been disturbed, and its altar stones removed, but the burial places if any exist, have not been discovered. It is placed nearly east and west, is sixty-three yards long, thirty-four across its eastern or wider part, and about twenty yards across its western or narrower end. It varies in height from twelve to twenty feet. Belas Knap, a long barrow situated above Honey-bee-Wood, near Charlton Abbott, is constructed of quarried stones. The large altar stones were procured from an adjoining quarry. It is sixty-three yards long, thirty-two across its northern, higher, and wider part, and twenty-three yards across its southern, narrower, and lower part; it is fourteen feet high at the stone work or platform, and gradually falls off to near a level with the ground on its southern or small end. The three large stones on the western side may have been the covering of graves near the middle of the tumulus, which had been removed on a former occasion.

The neat stone walling of Stonesfield slate, gracefully curved to form a heart shaped entrance, with the huge unhewn stones placed at its northern end to form a platform or altar, presented a most imposing appearance.

A large jaw-bone, a large square skull, and bones of children and infants, were found upon, under, and near the large flat stones of the altar; with a bone pin, and a bone implement with two small holes drilled in its end, and a beautifully cut flint saw, with a knife edge on its back; boars' jaw-bones, teeth, and tusks; horses' teeth, a bone of the roe-buck, bones of birds, and the upper part of a large radius—which has been supposed to belong to a lion or a cave bear.

Graves were found in the small end on its eastern side, formed of rough dry walling, and quarried stones for the sides and ends, and covered or roofed over with flat rough unhewn stones, and the entrance to the grave was covered with a large flat stone, five feet by three feet, and about a foot thick. The grave contained the bones of several individuals with long oval heads and narrow foreheads.

The Rodmorton tumulus, lately opened by the Rev. S. Lysons. The large unhewn stones, or altar, was placed in the eastern end; on the northern side there was a vault, covered with a large stone, formed of rough dry walling, and also each side of the entrance; it was closed by flat stones, and two were curiously placed to form an archway into the grave, covered behind with another flat stone. The grave contained the bones of eight adults—male and female, youths, children, and burned bones of children. All the skulls were large and well developed, and the more square ones were broken; a long rough piece of flint, neatly shaped flint arrow-heads; jaw-bones, teeth, and tusks of boars, horses, and cattle were found at the eastern end. The whole tumulus was supported by rough strong dry walling of quarried stones.

The long barrows contain neatly finished flint arrow-heads, flint

saws, knives, and rude bone implements, and very ancient pottery. Agriculture does not seem to have been known, for only the remains of wild indigenous animals were found; the worn state of the teeth may have been produced by masticating seeds of plants, fruits and acorns, and wild kinds of grain.

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE TWO RACES OF MEN.

1. The bones found in the round tumuli indicate a peculiar and distinctive race. They are tall, stout, square built, and athletic, varying in height from five feet six inches to above six feet. They had large oval heads, with large bases, wide and expanded behind, narrow, low, and contracted in front. The frontal sinuses and orbital ridges are prominent, with a wide and deep depression in the frontal bones above those parts; the cheek-bones are large and high, the jaws large and strong, and the lower jaw deep, and square at the chin and angles. The teeth are fine and white, and free from caries, although in some instances they were much worn away on their outer edges. The women were above five feet, and had the same general character as the men, and presented clearly the female distinctions, the bones being smaller and more delicately formed. No suture could be discovered in the frontal bones of many of the children and infants.

2. The human remains discovered in the long tumuli differ from those of the round tumuli, and are often mixed. They may have belonged to another or to a mixed race. These were tall, stout and square-built, with long heads, large bases, fairly developed foreheads, no great projection of the orbital ridges, nor depression in the frontal bone; and the facial bone did not project so much, but the lower jaw was deep, and square at the chin and angles. The teeth are free from caries, although in many instances they are worn away obliquely in their outer sides. (Many of the thigh bones in both races have an oblong square surface on their outer side, below the trochanter major.) The ridges and processes are very prominent and strong, some of the thigh bones measured more than nineteen inches. The female bones of this race were larger and less distinctly marked than in the round tumuli bones. Most of the higher developed skulls found in the vaults of the long tumuli were broken across the vertex; and Dr. Thurnam suggested that such broken skulls found at Rodmarton tumulus may have been broken before death, being the remains of murdered prisoners, or of persons slain for sacrificial purposes.

Bodies are often discovered some feet deep in the earth, or near the surface, near tumuli, barrows, and knaps, presenting the round tumulus character of skeleton, as the bones recently discovered near the surface of the soil in St. James's-square, Cheltenham—where a knap and burial place formerly existed, described in Gomonde's *History of Cheltenham*. For this and other reasons, we may infer that only chiefs and their families were placed in tumuli and barrows. No gold, silver, bronze, iron, or other metal have been found in these tumuli and barrows. But Roman and English coins, iron nails and spikes, Roman and common pottery, have been often collected from their surface, and from the black earth of their outer covering, and, those which

have been much disturbed, even from the interior, as the iron spear-head from Rodmarton tumulus.

CREMATION.

In most of the tumuli and barrows indications of cremation are found. In the Nymphsfield barrow the burnt bones were carefully placed in separate kists eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide on the ground floor on the north side of the tumulus, and they did not appear to have been opened before. These kists contained only human calcined bones, parts of skulls, ribs, arms, and vertebræ of young persons or children. In Rodmarton barrow a few calcined bones of children were found in the vault on its north side. In the Dry Heathfield tumulus the burnt bones were found on the floor of the tumulus, outside of the kist, near its eastern end. Dr. Pain, of Stroud, writing upon Bown barrow, stated, "I should mention also that there are no signs of cremation having been practised within this burial place. The bones were untouched by fire, although the surface of the mound bore evident indications of this action." There were no human or animal calcined bones found.

In Belas knap barrow traces of fire were observed upon its surface, but no calcined human or animal bones were found. Marks of cremation have since been discovered on the floor of a chamber since opened. On the floor of the round tumulus on the Waste Brockhampton, the signs of burning consisted of charcoal and burnt stones, six or seven feet removed from the kist.

The clearest indications of cremation, in this neighbourhood, are found in the triangular ditches on Leckhampton and Cleave Hills.

In conclusion let me acknowledge the valuable assistance afforded me by the Rev. T. Norwood, in examining the Dry Heathfield tumulus, and in marking the bones; by Mr. E. Barford for the information on Whist tumulus, and for the skulls, bones, and flints from Brockhampton; by D. W. Nash, Esq., for his assistance in arranging the papers, notes, etc.; by Dr. Pain, of Stroud, for his list of bones, etc.; by the Rev. S. Lysons, for the list of the contents of Rodmarton barrow; and by L. Winterbotham, Esq., for the information as to Belas knapp, and the loan of his collection from that curious barrow; and by my other friends who have made suggestions, and have rendered me assistance in investigating the subject.

APPENDIX AND NOTES.

Dry Heathfield Tumulus, Leckhampton Hill, March 1st, 1860.—It had been disturbed, and the human bones were exposed. The remains of two skulls, when put together, measured:—No. 1. Circumference, 21 inches; from ear to ear, 11 inches; from foramen magnum to the nasal process, 15 inches; width over the sella Turcica, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; over the glenoid cavities, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No. 2. Circumference, 20 inches; from ear to ear, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from foramen magnum to the nasal process, 14 inches; width over sella Turcica, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; across the condyles, 4 inches. Part of a diseased femur, 18 inches long; a fractured humerus united; part of a frontal bone, with a hole in it; parts of fourteen thigh bones; some pieces of calcined human bones.

Conclusions :—1. That there were the remains of at least seven adult persons, who varied in height from five feet to five feet ten inches. 2. Male and female bones were found together. 3. That the skulls belonged to persons with a broad oval head, wide behind, flat at the sides, and low on the roof.

Foxcote Tumulus, near Withington, Feb. 25th, 1863.—Tumulus, circular; consisted of quarried, loose stones; twenty-three yards across from east to west, and twenty-six from north to south; highest part was five feet ten or eleven. Pieces of flint flakes were found by the Rev. T. Norwood. One perfect flint chisel, others angular, with sharp edges. There were burnt stones, earth, and bones, and a very old piece of black pottery; one skull in pieces, large based oval; part of a lower jaw, the teeth were not decayed, and but little worn away. Three lumbar vertebræ were united by ankylosis, and the sacrum was spongy and diseased; two femora, bones of the arm, and foot, etc.; a horse's tooth, and shoulder of an ox. Charles Taylor, who opened the tumulus, and removed the stones for road mending, stated that coins were scattered thickly over the surface of the tumulus, in the black earth, for the space of at least fourteen feet, and that there was a broken earthen pot in the centre of them, that there was a dry wall in the heap of stones, and that the human bones were found near the centre, covered with rough flat stones two feet across. About three or four hundred Roman coins were found in this tumulus in the black mould, while the human bones were discovered in the red earth. It had been previously opened.

Waste or Whist tumulus, near Brockhampton; visited with E. Harford, Esq., March 21st, 1863.—It was twenty yards across; there were the remains of four other tumuli in the same field, and one about one hundred yards to the south, that did not seem to have been disturbed.

The man who removed the stones to repair the roads, stated that it was a heap of loose stones, covered with earth, and often ploughed over. Near the centre a grave was formed of flat stone, (of *Stonesfield slate*), dry walling eighteen inches deep, two feet wide, and eight feet long; and that it contained seven frames or human skeletons; and that it was covered over with rough unhewn flat stones, like the roof of a house. Several pieces of flint flakes, and a rude saw were picked up on and near the tumulus, a horse's tooth and several horses' bones; there was burnt earth, stones, and charcoal on the tumulus floor, several feet from the kist. The remains of two or three bodies were found on the floor of the tumulus, some way from the kist, only covered with stones; no burnt bones were discovered. No. 3 skull:—above 22 inches in circumference; 15 inches from foramen magnum to nasal process; length of temporal bone, 5 inches.

No. 2. Frontal bones and part of the bones of the face; frontal bone measured 5 inches from nasal process to the coronal suture. No. 4. Part of frontal and parietal bones left; one fractured and united; the fractures may have been made by a stone from a sling. No. 4. Frontal bone of a child, without frontal suture.

Three tumuli on Cleave Hill, beyond the Racing Stables, were formerly opened, and found to contain human bones. Triangular trenches, filled with burnt stones, charcoal, and burnt bones, are not

uncommon on Cleave Hill, and are of a more recent period: there is one on Leckhampton Hill, at the end of Sandy Lane. There is a large round tumulus on Puckham Scrubs. On Bredon Hill a mound like a long barrow is seen, and some heaps very like round tumuli on its southern end.

Four Roman skulls in Cirencester Museum:—circumference 20 and 21 inches; from ear to ear, 12 to 13 inches; 1, occipito-frontal, 13 inches; 2, width of frontal bone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 3, length of frontal bone, 5 inches; 4, circumference, 20 inches; 5, auditory, 13 inches.

The Celtic or ancient skulls were found under a heap of gravel, removed for making walks, with flint flakes, and no kists, but lying on the ground.

Belas Knap long barrow extended sixty-three yards, north and south: and thirty yards across, east and west. It had been opened in several places before. Large rough stones on the western side, about six feet by four, which appeared to have been removed from a higher position on the tumulus. A large stone on the east side covered a kist which contained human bones in a decayed and broken state; it had evidently been opened before: the most perfect skull measured:—circumference, 22 inches full; from ear to ear, 12 inches; width, 5 inches; width of the frontal bone, 6 inches; depth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches: from the small frontal sinuses it was concluded to be a woman's skull. Parts of the lower jaw-bones of two men and one woman, one entire humerus, parts of two femoral and two temporal bones, vertebræ, ulnæ, radii, pelvis, and scapular bones, much decayed.

In the tumulus opened there was a grave, running east and west; no charcoal, flints, coins, teeth, nor pottery, had then been found;—only the human bones. The kist was formed of rough flat quarried stones and dry walling. 1, North end—one large stone, six feet square, two feet thick; 2, middle stone, four feet by four, and one foot thick; 3, pillar, six feet, two feet square; 4, second pillar, six feet six, two feet square. West side—two large stones: 1, five feet six inches by four feet six inches, and two feet thick; 2, seven feet long, five feet wide, and 20 inches thick. The large stone on the eastern side was five feet by three, and sixteen inches thick. The grave at the south-east end—west end, two feet six inches wide; east end, three feet three inches; length north and south, six feet six inches, and two feet deep. One large inferior maxillary bone; five lower jaws of children; one jaw of an infant, the teeth were uncut; two pieces of flint, beautifully striped, triangular, and notched like a saw; two pieces of red pottery, very soft; burnt stones, and two or three pieces of charcoal; parts of two thigh bones, seventeen inches long, very stout; one humerus; several vertebræ; dorsal, lumbar, and cervical; a tibia, astragalus, and patella; four boars' tusks; two thigh bones, 19 inches long; a curious bone like the radius of a tiger or bear; boar's jaw; roe-bucks' bones; and bones of other animals. At Sudely Castle, not far from Belas knap, there were,—part of boar's tusks, part of male sacrum, and large; two patellæ of children; part of a very large lower jaw bone of a boar, with last molars much ground away, and very large spaces for the tusks.

Rodmarton Barrow.—Skulls, 22 inches in circumference; 13 inches

from ear to ear; vertical, 14 inches. Femur, 17 inches—one 15 inches. Two neatly executed flint arrow-heads; two or more pieces of Bredon gravel; a round piece of rough sandstone; a large piece of flint; pigs' jaws, boars' teeth, cattle's teeth, and a calf's jaw. An altar at the east end, formed of large stones, two upright ones, seven and eight feet high, and a large flat one supported on walling, sloping to the east. Altar—side stone, seven feet six inches by four feet six inches; side stones, eight feet six inches. Tumulus, about sixty yards long. Grave, or vault, eight feet six inches by six feet seven inches, five feet high; contained—eight adult males and females, bones of youths, and burned bones of children, and remains of one or two children not burned, some pieces of ancient British pottery.

Crippetts Barrow, Shurdington Hill.—Sixty-three yards long, nearly east and west; thirty-four yards across, north and south,—wide end; twenty yards at the narrow end; height, from twelve to twenty feet, Altar or platform;—stones have been removed and displaced, but the vaults and kists do not appear to have been disturbed or uncovered, nor the western entrance. A round tumulus, formed of earth, and said to be a Roman burial place, contained cinerary urns with burnt bones. It seems to have no great antiquity, and may perhaps be a Saxon burial place.

Rev. S. Lysons's list of contents of Rodmarton barrow:—"Within this tomb lay, flat upon the floor, the skulls and skeletons of no less than thirteen persons, apparently male and female, young and old. On the floor, among the bones, were discovered the following articles. 1. Five small flint implements, two of them finely wrought, so as to be almost transparent, used probably as lances or arrow-heads. 2. A large piece of natural flint, placed there doubtless with some superstitious object—emblematical probably of, or for the purpose of keeping up, the sacred fire. This flint must have been brought from a considerable distance, as there are none of this character within twenty miles of this locality. 3. There were the débris of a crock of very coarse, almost black, pottery. 4. A largish stone of a grit not found in this neighbourhood—used probably as a hammer. 5. A small round pebble, such as is said to have been found in most barrows of this character. These were all the entire contents of the chamber. The human bones, for the most part, present no appearance of cremation; nevertheless, there are some indications of fire upon a very small portion of them. One victim only perhaps was burnt."*

Ablington tumulus, near Bibury, Gloucestershire, is curiously formed, heart shaped at large end, with a large rough upright stone, no chambers, burials in the small end, surrounded in part with dry walling.

BELAS KNAP NEAR CHARLTON ABBOTS: LIST OF BONES, ETC.,
FOUND IN THE KIST AT THE SOUTH END.

Cranial Bones.—Three skulls; two restored, wanting sphenoid,

* The contents of the barrow are accurately described in Davis and Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*, and also in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. S. Lysons, Assistant Secretary, S.A.L.

ethmoid, and facial bones, orbital part of frontal, two temporal, two fragments of parietal, two occipital, of a third. Parts of three superior maxillary bones, teeth much worn, one molar very carious. Four inferior maxillary, nearly perfect; two with rami at right angles to bodies and with square projecting chins (male); two with the rami more oblique, and with delicate pointed chins (female). These jaws are, with one exception, without teeth.

Bones of Trunk.—Vertebræ forming one spinal column, lowest lumbar, and some cervicals wanting; two of the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed together. Fragments of ribs—one has a small exostosis. Fragments of sacral and pelvic bones—two acetabula being perfect.

Upper Extremity.—Fragments of scapulæ. One left clavicle perfect, fragments of others. Four humeri—three left, one right; one left humerus perfect, length, 12 inches. Two pairs of ulnæ, upper ends. One pair of radii, two fragments. No carpus or metacarpus.

Lower Extremity.—Two pairs of femora; the right bone of one pair perfect, except head and neck; the left minus the lower end, but perfect in the parts wanting in its fellows; length deduced from the two bones, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two pairs of tibiæ; one pair nearly perfect; length, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fragments of fibulæ. Two patellæ, not a pair. Tarsal bones, various, including—calcaneæ two pairs, and various metatarsal phalanges, one of which has an exostosis.

Remains not Human.—Part of tibia of roebuck (Owen). Large head of radius. Part of shaft of a long bone, with drilled holes. Four pieces of rough sun-baked pottery. No flints of any kind.

The remains are those of two aged men and two aged women. All the bones found in the kist are much broken and decayed, and of a red colour. The measurements of the two restored skulls are given on the opposite page.

LIST OF ADULT BONES FOUND UNDER THE LARGE STONE OVER THE ENTRANCE, NORTH END.

Cranial Bones.—One skull restored, most of the base wanting. Part of a superior maxillary. Three inferior maxillary; one a very perfect strong square jaw, all its teeth *in situ*, little worn, one broken, more delicate, teeth very perfect, wisdom tooth just through; this jaw, a female one, belongs to the restored skull. A left condyle represents the third.

Bones of the Trunk.—A few vertebræ and ribs. Part of one pelvis.

Upper Extremity.—Three scapulæ; two left, one right. Humeri, tibiæ, and radii,—a pair of each. No carpus, or metacarpus, or phalanges.

Lower Extremity.—Femora, one pair; one bone perfect, length, 17 inches. Tibiæ, two pairs. Fibulæ, two pairs. Calcaneæ, two pairs, and various tarsal and metatarsal bones.

These bones, representing three adults, are, though much broken, strong and firm in texture, and beautifully white in colour,—in strong contrast with those found in the kist at the south end of the tumulus. They might, indeed, be considered ages younger, judging from their appearance, though the strong family likeness in the lower jaws forbids the supposition. They were found six feet from the ground

level, packed in loose rubble, whereas the others were lying on the surface of the ground, and were quite damp when found. This circumstance explains the difference in the condition of the two sets of bones.

BONES OF CHILDREN FOUND IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE LARGE
STONE OVER THE ENTRANCE, NORTH END.

Cranial Bones.—Represent five skulls. The bones being very thin, have become too flattened and warped to be restored. All the bones seem represented. The largest frontal bone is in two pieces, the sutures being quite opened, though the smaller frontal bones are all in one, the line of suture, even in the youngest, being invisible externally. Five pairs of superior maxillary bones, mostly imperfect, crowded with teeth in all stages of development. Five inferior maxillary bones; the youngest has its two central incisors only (age, twelve months): the eldest has its front pair of permanent teeth through (six or seven years): the remaining are in regular gradation, as to size and state of teeth, between these extremes.

Bones of Trunk.—Vertebræ of all sizes; the body of the vertebræ is distinct from the arch, and in some the arch is still in two lateral pieces. Ribs, numerous. Iliæ, five pairs. Ischia, five pairs. Pubes, five pairs. The ischium is united to the pubes in one pair.

Upper Extremity.—Scapulæ, five pairs, in well marked gradation in size. Humeri, ulnæ, radii, five pairs of each; the heads of the bones, and in some the condyles, being not yet ossified, are absent. There are numerous small bones, which probably represent carpus and tarsus, etc.

Lower Extremity.—Femora, tibiæ, fibulæ, five pairs of each; several loose heads of the larger bones.

Remains not Human.—Part of lower jaw of boar; tusks and teeth of same; tooth of horse; tooth of sheep; part of pelvis of a small animal.

Four pieces of pottery, one bearing the marks of the lathe, and stained on the outside. A few pieces of flint.

Measurements of the Three Restored Skulls.

A and B, the ones found in the kist; C, the one under the large stone.

	A.	B.	C.
Longitudinal arc (from glabella to occipital protuberance)	14.1	13.7	13.2
Longitudinal diameter (from ditto to ditto)	7.4	7.2	6.6
Transverse arc (from one auditory foramen to other)	12.9	12.3	13.3
Transverse diameter (from ditto to ditto)	4.6	4.2	5.0
Circumference (from glabella round occipital protuberance)	20.6	20.0	20.1
Extreme length	7.9	7.5	7.1
Extreme breadth	5.3	5.0	5.6
Extreme circumference	21.6	20.6	20.5
Capacity in cubic inches (about)	81.6	64.6	81.0
"Cephalic index"*	.67	.66	.78

* These skulls are those referred to by Dr. Thurnam in his memoir read before the Anthropological Society, *Memoirs*, etc., vol. i, p. 131, note "near Charlton Abbots."

NOTE ON THE CHILDREN'S BONES.

The children's bones, I believe, have never been moved from the time the bodies were first laid under the large flat stones over the entrance. I base this opinion on the fact that none of the bones are broken; the flat bones, especially the cranial bones, are warped and flattened, and some of the long bones are corroded by time, but none are broken. Again, all the bones requisite for the building up the five skeletons, I believe to be present, except such small ones (those of the hand and foot, for instance) as must have crumbled away in the course of years. Had such delicate bones been even slightly disturbed, they could not have been found in their present perfect condition.

The regular gradation in the age of the children (beautifully shown in the jaws and long bones, and in the various pelvic bones) from the infant to the youth of seven, seems to indicate that they were all of one family; if so, doubtless all buried at the same time.

Quæro.—Was a whole family sacrificed, and then placed under the great flat stone which served as an altar?

Captain BURTON referred to the work recently published by the Society, Carl Vogt's *Lectures on Man*. He felt sure they must be unanimous in the opinion that a great boon had been conferred on science by their excellent president in editing it, and that they would all join in a vote of thanks to him.

Dr. HUNT acknowledged the compliment, and observed that he only held the office of President of the society until some other person, more worthy of the office, could take his place. He hoped that all the members present would attend the anniversary meeting, to be held that day fortnight, when the important question would be taken into consideration, of the steps to be adopted to obtain separate recognition of Anthropological science at the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He also announced that Mr. Laing intended to have casts made of the skulls found at Caithness, and that he had kindly offered to send some to this society to be placed in their museum. He proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Laing for his liberal offer as well as for his valuable communication.

The thanks having been given the meeting then adjourned.
